. . . . . . .

Preny Woods Taysen; on, San Stick in Texas, Philadelphia: T. B. Poterson & Brothers, Prom J. Shillington.
The Democratic Ann.—No. 2. C. Edward Letter, Editor.

REVIEW.

HISTORY OF FRIEDMENT THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT, vol. 2. By Thomas Carlyle, New York : Harper & Brothera, The second volume of Carlyle's work on Frederick of Prussia has been promptly issued by the American publishers. It contains more of those stereoscopic groupings of great characters for which the author is so famous. This power of making the great people of history live in our presence as veritable beings of flesh and blood has never passife. table beings of flesh and blood has never manifested itself in the writings of any other author to the same extent. This volume brings the history down to the death of Friedrich William and the accession of Fredrick the Second.

THE HERORY OF PROSTITUTION; ITS EXPENT, CAUSES, AND EFFECTS, TO OUT THE WORLD. Being an Official Report to the Boar House Governors of the City of New York. By William M. D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

More voluminous, and on some points more ex-haustive, than the English work by Dr. Acton, this fearful volume marrates facts which it is not modesty but cowardice to blink. When we are told, and the fact mathematically demonstrated, that in the single city of New York there is a capital of nearly four millions invested in this form of visco. millions invested in this form of vice, and that the expenditures entailed by this fearful amount of immorality reach the sum of seven millions of dollars per moranty reach the sum of seven mutous of actions per amum, we have two stern arguments for a thorough probing of this social sore, and, if its eradication be not possible, at least for its alleviation. There are other and, to right-minded men, more striking argu-ments in the fearful amount of moral and physical disease attendant upon this olden form of wrong. We commend the book to the careful consideration of every patriot, father, husband, and brother. We thank Dr. Sanger and the Messra. Harner for their thank Dr. Sanger and the Messrs. Harper for their bravery manifested in publishing the book, and we still look for a revelation of other facts and other arguments bearing upon this problem which we have long believed ought to be pressed home to the na-

PINET WOODS TAVERN; OR, SAM SHICK IN TEXAS. By the author of

Written after the model of "Sam Slick," and, therefore, to some extent, an imitation, this will be found an acceptable volume by the lovers of broad humor. Some of the stories we recognise as old acquaintances, that have gone the rounds of the papers, but there are many flashes of original wit, and some quaint sayings worthy of the original Sam Slick. Take the following as a specimen:

THE BITER BIT. brilliant sunset had set its seal upon a day of ex-A brilliant sunset had set its seal upon a day of extreme warmth, and the glowing hues that gilded the evanescent twilight of this semi-tropical region were fast deepening into night. The feathered tenants of wood and plain, that from the lofty tree-top or the lowly shrub, perched upon some leafless branch, or floating suspended in the clear blue ether, had poured forth their very souls in glorious melody, had ceased, and their evening hymn was sung. The amphibia of river and swamp had commenced their contra-basso serenade, aided with an occasional solitary note from crane, heren, or water turkey. In fact, it was night, and the monstrous bull-frogs in the adjacent cypress brakes, and sundry and divers other abominable reptiles, were making an abomi-

nable row.

We were all preparing to bathe, or else already splashing in the river, when Captain Prime, struck with the loud-swelling bull-frog chorus, asked the corporal "what it was that made that horrid noise?" and received in reply, that it "was nothing but alligators."

Prime did not bathe, but contented himself with a

modest ablution in very shallow water.

"Jarboe," said I, when out of the captain's hearing,
"did you think you were playing off a capital joke on the
captain about the alligators?" "Why, sir, he's so amazin' green about some things, I can't help havin' a lectle

"Well, only look out yourself, that's all; there's a proverb about going out after wool, and coming home shorn. I can but tell you one thing—there is not a stream in Texas so noted for alligators as this same San Jacinto; they all come up from the bay to summer in its

cold waters."

The corporal was half frightened, and for a time stuck to the shallow current of the ford, but the sight of the

to the shallow current of the long, but the sight of the others splushing and swimming in deeper water below proved too great a temptation for him.

I gave our mischievous Frenchman a hint, and he proceeded to act upon it. Charley swam like a duck—on the water or under, it was pretty much the same to

Peter Anthony was standing up to his neck in water : Peter Anthony was standing up to his neck in water; he had just looked up stream, to be very sure that no alligator was behind him, and seeing nothing but Charley, some four rods off, turned round again, spread out his arms, and proceeded in his usually slow and majestic manner to swim. The moment that he turned, Charley, who was standing upon the bar, plunged into the deeper water, and pulled, entirely submerged, for the corporal. Peter heard the splash, partly turned around, could see nothing but the disturbed water, and, being pretty the courtely salarmed, struck out for the shore, just as

thoroughly alarmed, struck out for the shere, just as Charley, under water, seized both legs with his hands, his long sharp nails cutting through the epidermis. The bellow of a mad bull was colian melody compared

to that of Peter Anthony.
"Help! Helell!" he roared. "Oh the Gorry
Mighty! Alligator!! Alligator!! Alligator!!!

Oh, boys! Oh! Oh, pull me out!!"
Three or four seized him—Charley keeping his hold until the corporal was drawn ashore, in a condition as near fainting as a man of his nature could be.

A word and a wink to the men was enough; and to this day the ci-devant corporal believes firmly in his miraculous escape from the alligators of the San Jacinto; and during the short time he remained with us, certainly and during the short time he remained with us, certainly did not wash either face or hands; which we attributed to his newly acquired horror of the water.

The last authentic information that I received of Mr. Jarbee was from a distinguished naturalist, who narrated

to me the extraordinary escape from an alligator of a man who lived then upon Buffslo Bayou. He had seen the scars left by the animal's claws, and much wondered at the reptile's mode of seizure."

THE STRATOUD GATLERY; OR, THE SHARSPEARE SISTERISOOD; COm-prising Forty-five Ideal Portraits, described by Mrs. J. W. Falmer. New York: D. Appleton & Company, We have received the advanced sheets of this magnificent book. From the specimen, we can assure our readers that it will be the most beautiful volume ever offered to the American public, and as to the searly ready for publication, it will be in the hands of the booksellers in time for the examination of those who wish to obtain a superb book for a present. Among the illustrations are ideal por-traits, faithfully studied, and realizing to the eye the poetic character already presented to the mind, of Juliet, Rosalind, Beatrice, Viola, Desdemona, Perdita, Ophelia, Portia, Miranda, Imogen, Cordelia, Cleopatra, Joan of Arc, Hermione, Hero, Lady Macbeth, and so on. The whole are engraved on steel by Motte, Inglis, Cook, Robinson, Edwards, Armytage, Eyles, Putrim, Stodart, and Radelyffe, from designs by Leslis, Hayter, Meadows, Bostock, Jenkins, Corbould, Chalon, Herbert, Parris, and other eminent

As a specimen of Mrs. Palmer's ability to perform her part of the task, we subjoin her description of—

"Imogen.-To Imogen has been awarded, almost with-

The Art Journal contains seventy-two pages of hot-pressed and beautifully-printed matter, illustrated with numerous fine, clear wood-cuts and two steel engravings. The articles are of the highest order, the essay on "Art in America," by Henry Tucker-man, is worth a year's subscription. As the Journal is published quarterly, the subscribers receive nearly three hundred pages of letter-press, numer-ous wood-cuts, and sight steel engravings, for three dollars. But, in addition to this, the Association gives a season ticket of admission to the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings, a chance in the drawing for three hun-dred and eighty-one works of art, many of them of dred and eighty-one works of art, many of them of great value, and also to each subscriber a superb engreat value, and also to each subscriber a superb en-graving, on very heavy paper, 30 by 38 inches in size. The painting is engraved from J. F. Herring's great painting, "The Village Blacksmith," a picture which is universally considered a master piece of the artist. The engraving will have an association which, though melancholy, will but enhance its value—it is the last work of Patierson, who com-pleted it on Saturday night and died on the follow-ing Monday morning. The faces are all life-like. ing Monday morning. The faces are all life-like, and we can easily understand the wisdom of Herring's selection when we are made aware of the fact that the "Village Blacksmith" is an accurate likeness of an itinerant Methodist preacher named Hicks, who used to travel in the north of Eugland, "preaching the Word," occasionally following his trade to provide food for his famally following his trade to provide food for his fam-ily. The story of the picture is well told; the strong enthusiasm of the man, the cheerful love of the wife, and the canine studiousness of the dog, as well as the perfect working in of the accessories, all attract our gaze as mach as the faultless symmetry of the horse. Messrs. Taylor & Maury, who are the agents, have a copy of the engraving, appropriately framed, and we predict a large addition to the mem-bership of the Association when the picture has been seen by our people. seen by our people.

SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES-NOVEMBER.

BACON AND NEWTON. (From Harpers! New Monthly.)

Bacon taught the seventeenth century the science of thought; Newton listened to the authoritative critic and thought; Newton listened to the authoritative critic and imbibed his spirit. Bacon showed where men had erred; Newton kept his eye on the beacon-light, and never lost for an instant its warning radiance. Bacon declared how Nature ought to be approached—the child-like temper, the reverent decility, the simple trustingness, the waiting humility, the persevering energy, the invincible hope-fulness were the attributes that he commended in one tuness were the attributes that he commended in one who should inquire in Nature's temple; Newton answered to the spiendid ideal. His philosophy was religion in every-day apparel. If, in seasons of enrapturing revelations, it put on its worshiping robes and lifted high its psalm-like praise, it quickly returned to the attitude of a disciple seated at Nature's feet, and breathlessly holding, as one awe-struck, the sublime thoughts that the wonders of creation awakened within him. Bacon stated the language in which the oracles of Nature were to be questioned; Newton adopted it, and was answered. Bacon enunciated the cardinal maxims of modern science: Newton took the axioms and based on them his demon strations. What a glorious fellowship! How might the summons, how majestic the response! Both were giants of thought; how like, and yet how unlike! The one was the most magnificent of theorists; the other was the gigantic genius of reality. If the former laid the foundations and erected the massive superstructure of the temple of modern science, the latter opened its portals that the glory of the universe might enter and

abide, for all time, above its dedicated shrine.

Both these illustrious men were discoverers.
was a discoverer of thought, and Newton of facts. worked within; Newton without. More perfect paral-lelism never existed. Acting in completest harmony, they have prospectively secured the material universe to the human mind. They were the founders of the empire of man over nature. Since their day the history of in-tellect has been a history of progressive growth, of fer-tile activity, of broad enlargement. This is not surprising. Periods of great discoveries have always been foling. Periods of great discoveries have always been fol-lowed by intense and wide-spread intellectual excitement. Men start into new life. They have another conscious-ness of power. They think higher thoughts and are ready for grander achievements. Proclaim an anthenti-cated truth, and the winds cannot bear it fast and far enough. The waters hasten with it as precious freight-age. All nature is in commotion to help it. We never know, except at such times, what a ministry truth has in its service. The firmament is written all over with fiery symbols. The lost Pleiad returns to its forsaken orbit and Orion flames with new splendor. Hidden elonery symbols. The lost Flenar returns to its forsaken orbit, and Orion flames with new splendor. Hidden eloquence in men finds free utterance. Dead Plato and dead Cicero live again in the philosophy and sentiment of the current day. Mind responds to mind. All hearts are put in sudden communication, and the electric thrill throbs through them.

[From Hunt's Mcrchants' Magazine.]
The population of several of the leading countries and their colonies have, according to recent censuses, been as

British Empire	5,224,477	27,435,325
" Indies	151,316,129	
France	739,496	35,400,486
Denmark	118,491	2,296,497
Holland	21,786,700	3,241,990
Portugal	1,722,140	3,412,000
Spain	3,717,433	12,386,841
Austria	the state of the state of	35,730,112
Prussia	***	16,331,187
Russia	-	66,008,315
Bavaria		4,519,520
Belgium	707	4,350,090
Greece	-	637,700
Hamburg	-	188,054
Papal States	400	2,908,115
Sardinia	-	4,650,368
Sweden and Norway	-	4,645,007
Turkey in Europe		15,500,000
Two Sicilies	The Same	8,423,306
China		400,000,000
*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	41 -4 1-4	

The population of China, that very interesting co is very uncertain. According to the best native authority the population should now be nearly 400,000,000, but the population is given by Gutzlaff at 367,000,000, and confirmed at about that by other late writers. Comparatively with England and Wales, the proportion of num-

bers to territory would be as follows: Area Population. Acres quare mives. per head.
England and Wates. 37,812 15,065,634 2
China 1,298,000 367,000,000 255

Thus, even at the figures given, the population is less Thus, even at the figures given, the population is less dense than in England. The census returns give, in some provinces of the empire, the population at an average of more than 700 persons to the square mile. But by the last census the county of Lancaster, England, had about 800 per square smile, not to speak of Middlesex, which has an average of 500, or of Surrey, which has about 700 per square mile. It is also to be observed that these densely paopled parts of China on the sea coast have been penetrated by Europeans, are well known to be very fertile, and in every way well fitted to afford a large amount of subsistence to their inhabitants. These facts go to conof subsistence to their inhabitants. These facts go to confirm, to some extent, the large population of China; the more so that the people of that country subsist on a much smaller allowance of food. The density of the population of Holland and Belgium is far greater than that of China.

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\*\*Property of the population of the density of the population of the density of the population of the density of the population of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and Belgium is far greater than that of China Property distinction of the density of the population of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was effected by Mr. The Property limits was the position; at the best in rare disputed in the various European autons are as follows: In Eggs to America Paperty of the population of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at Kenogawa, and the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at the manual proposed of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at the manual proposed of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at the manual proposed of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at the manual proposed of the 28th of 10 ya treaty was signed at the united by the population of the 28th of

ber husband's will, even when he is no longer entitled to her duty."

Observours Art Joursair, vol. 10, No. 1. New York: Published by the Cosmopolitan Art Association. Has the Cosmopolitan Art Association pass through all its difficulties, and it is new a flourishing and, we trust, a permanent institution. The amount of good done by it is incalculable, for if first creates a taste for art, and then place a supply within reach of persons of the most moderate means. The Art Journal contains seventy-two pages of hot pressed and beautifully-printed matter, illustrated with numerous fine, clear wood-cuts and two steel engravings. The articles are of the highest order, the essay on "Art in America," by Henry Tucker, man, is worth a year's subscribers receive nearly three hundred pages of letter-press, numerous wood-cuts, and eight steel engravings, for three dollars. But, in addition to this, the Association gives a season ticket of admission to the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings, a chance in the drawing for three hundred possible. A knowledge of these facts will prove of great assistance to all who may have to discuss or consider the subject of international copyright. The general inference to be drawn from them is, that all countries appear, by their various restrictions in time, to consider that there is no indefeasible or perpetual right of property in the produc-tion of the brain.

EVACUATION OF NEW YORK. [From the Historical Magazine.]

The following account of the evacuation of New York, from Rivington's New York Gazette and Universal Advertiser, may interest the readers of the Historical Maga-"NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1783.

"Yesterday, in the morning, the American troops marched from Haerlem to the Bowery-Lane. They re-mained there till about one o'clock, when the British troops left the posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into, and took possession of the city, in the following order, viz:

1. A corps of dragoons.
 2. Advanced guard of light infantry.

"3. A corps of artillery.

"4. Battalion of light infantry.

"5. Battalion of Massachusetts troops.

After the troops had taken possession of the city, the general and governor made their public entry in the

their suites, on horseback.

2. The lieutenant-governor, and the members of the council for the temporary government of the southern

council for the temporary government of the southern district, four abreast.

3. Major General Knox and the officers of the army,

5. The speaker of the assembly, and citizens on foot,

"Their excellencies the governor and commander-in-chief were escorted by a body of Westchester light-horse, under the command of Captain Delevan:

"The procession proceeded down Queen street, and
through Broadway to Cape's tavern.

"The governor gave a public dinner at Fraunce's tavern, at which the commander-in-chief and other general

officers were present.

'After dinner the following toasts were drank by the

" 1. The United States of America. His most Christian Majesty.

"3. The United Netherlands

The King of Sweden. "5. The American army.

"6. The Fleet and Armies of France which have

served in America. "7. The Memory of those Heroes who have fallen for

"S. May our Country be grateful to her Military Chil dren.
...9. May justice support what courage has gained. " 10. The vindicators of the rights of mankind in every

quarter of the globe.
"11. May America be an asylum for the persecuted of

the earth.
"12. May a close union of the States guard the temthey have crected to liberty.

13. May the remembrance of THIS DAY be a lesson to

"The arrangement and whole conduct of this march with the tranquillity which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the grateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event.

JAPAN -- NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

[From the North China Herald ]

From the North China Hersid J

Her Majesty's ship Furious, Capt, Sherard Osborne,
C. B., arrived from Yedo on Thursday, September 2,
having on board his excellency the Earl of Elgin and
suite. The Furious left Yedo on the 27th ult.; having
remained there a fortnight, during the greater part of
which time his excellency and staff were living on shore
in a residence prepared for them by the Japanese government, with whom Lord Elgin concluded a treaty of commerce, of which a short notice appears below. The Emmerce, of which a short notice appears below. The Emperor was sick, and therefore did not see Lord Elgin. It was proposed that his lordship should be received by his son, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, which was very judiciously declined. It would have established a bad precedent. The Count Putiatine had been received

a fortnight in the capital of Japan, succeeded in con-cluding a treaty with the government of that country upon the most advantageous terms. The American upon the most advantageous terms. The American treaty, signed about three weeks previously, forms to a great extent the basis of the treaty which has just been negotiated by the British plenipotentiary. It provides for a resident minister at the court of Yedo for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa, (which has not inspected.) ing of the ports of Kanagawa, (which has not inappropri-ately been called the Whampoa of Yedo,) of Nangasaki, and of Hakodade, within the term of one year from the date of signature; at later periods a port on the west coast, and another on the east coast called Hiogo, which is the port of Ohosaka, are to be opened to the commerce of the west, while the principal cities of Yelo passengers. Appropriate religious exercises were had on the commerce of the west, while the principal cities of Yelo passengers. and Ohosa are to be thrown open to trade. For the present Europeans, with the exception of the minister at Yedo, are not allowed to travel in the interior. The pecular internal organization of the country, which is di-vided by 360 feudal princes into separate and almost in-dependent principalities, will account for this restriction. The commercial arrangements are on the restriction. e commercial arrangements are on the most liberal sible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few The commercial arrangements are on the most meral possible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of five per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of twenty per cent, but as there are no fonnage or other dues, this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only five per cent, is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most import.

Controversy.—For some time past a serious controversy has prevailed in the Shawmut Congregational Church in Boston, of which the Rev. Charles Smith has been paster for the past five years, affd a letter gives the following account of the difficulty:

One-half of the society is dissatisfied with the paster, because although leaster in society is dissatisfied.

One-half of the society is dissatisfied with the pastor, because, although located in a rapidly growing section of the city, their numbers do not increase, the attendance on Divine worship on the Sabbath being very slim. They cancele the theological ability, plety, and seal of the pastor, but content that his usefulness is counteracted by his nugracious manners and unhappiny temperament, which destroy his personal influence. His opponents embrace a majority of the deacons. The supporters of the pastor, who are about equal in number to the malcontents, contend that he is not so unpopular as he is represented to be, and declare that he is a persecuted man. Feeling a high regard for his religious character they are willing to overlook a deficiency of sociability as a matter of minor consequence.

tor, but contend that his usefulness is counteracted by his ungracious manners and unhappuy temperament, which destroy his personal influence. His opponents embrace a majority of the deacons. The supporters of the pastor, who are about equal in number to the malcontents, contend that he is not so unpopular as he is represented to be, and declare that he is a persecuted man. Feeling a high regard for his religious character they are willing to overlook a deficiency of sociability as a matter of minor consequence.

Mr. Smith has been repeatedly appealed to by the disaffected ones to resign, but has often refused, and that on one occasion, at least, as he himself admitted, with a rather unchristian display of feeling. As in all quarrels, however, neither party has shown itself immaculate. As neither the pastor nor the dissatisfied members of his flock would give way, the matter was brought before an ecclesiastical council for settlement. Each party has been heard, and the council now has the matter under advisement. The question, whether a pastoral connexion should be dissolved because the minister is not popular in his manner, although a plous and able man, is an important one, and the decision is looked for with much interest. The malcontents, who claim that they have the largest pecuniary interest in the church, declare that the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastical council has decided, by a vote of turde to the ecclesiastica

pay him six months' salary beyond the period of his

The Maryland Union Baptist Association held its twentythird annual meeting in Baltimore last week. Rev. George W. Samson, of Washington, was chosen modera-tor, and A. Fuller Crane, clerk. A resolution was adopted, after much discussion, recommending the removal of

Columbian College into Washington city.

The treasurer's report was submitted and read. The receipts of the Union for the past year have been \$2,894, and the disbursements \$2,827 and some cents, leaving a balance of \$32 82 in the treasury.

Rev. William Crane, treasurer of the widows' and superannuated's fund over a statement of the condition of

perannuated's fund, gave a statement of the condition of the fund. There is at present on deposit in the old Savings Bank \$932 07, and in the Dime Savings Bank \$338 14, making a total sum to the credit of the Union \$1,270 34, out of which it has been found necessary to pay but \$180.

The reports of publication and colporters, on

The reports of publication and colporters, on the appointment of a new board, and on the time and place of
holding the next meeting, were received.

The first two were adopted. The latter, after a protracted debate, was approved. This committee had designated New Town, Eastern Shore, as the place; and
the time, the second Thursday in November, 1859, for
the next convention. Mr. William H. Ryan here suggested either the cities of Washington or Baltimore. Mr. Richards suggested the E street church of Washington city. The report of the committee, however, was finally adopted, and the convention will be held in New Town. Per report of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Fuller was appointed to preach the annual sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Samson his alternate. The Association shortly afterwards adjourned sine die,

with singing, prayer, and the pronouncing of the Dox

New Church Intilligence.—Forty-four persons from other places were on attendance at a late meeting of the Michigan and Northern Indiana Association. Four discourses were delivered: two by Rev. Geo. Field, of Detroit, and two by Rev. Jabez Fox, of Marshall. The meeting is said to have been pleasant and profitable. A New Church Missionary is wanted to reside at Marshall

Michigan, to be employed there and in that vicinity. The Society in Pittsburg is still without a minister. Mr. Benade, of Philadelphia, visits them occasionally. So, also, do some other ministers. The society have accepted a request to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Association

Ordination of a Minister .- Mr. J. R. T. Patterson was on Monday evening ordained a minister by a public ordina-tion service in the Lee street Baptist church in Baltimore.

Missionaries Wrecked and Sailed Agaim. - The ship Rockall, in which Rev. John J. Walsh and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Broadnead, missionaries of the Presbyterian board, em-barked for Calcutta on the 17th of September, encountered a very severe gale, about a week after leaving port and lost her mizzen mast, and the main and foretop gallant masts. She was compelled to return to Boston for repairs. These being completed the same vessel sailed again with the missionaries on board, from Boston on Mon-day last. Mr. Walsh, having, in the meantime completed arrangements for the care and education of their accompanies her husband to their field of labo

Mshodist Clurch in Oregon .- A late number of the Port land Christian Advocate publishes the following abstract of the statistics furnished by the annual conference of the

Oregon M. E. Church.

Total number of members, 2,111—being an increase of 216 over last year. Of the number baptised the last year, 137 are adults and 126 children. Of the estimated allowances to the travelling preachers, the aggregate is \$26,760 82. The aggregate of receipts is \$21,962; the deficiency is \$5,136 37. The highest salary received by The highest salary received by

Miles sailed from Baltimore, Maryland, in the M. C. Stevens, November 4, for Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, to join the Mendi mission, under the care of the American Missionary Association. Quite a

board the vessel previous to its departure. Rev. T. B. Penfield and Mrs. S. C. Ingraham Penfield, missionaries, also, under the care of the American Missionary Association, sailed from New York, Saturday, November 6, in the steamship Washington, for Kingston, Jamaica. Mrs. Penfield is a daughter of Rev. Mr. Ingraham, deceased, one of the first missionaries from this

an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an importeduty of only five per cent. is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most import ant concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we hear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our own manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-tein Another important provision, and one which we believe it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference with that signed by Mr. Harris, the American consul at Simoda. The Russian minister, Count Putiatine, was at Yedo while Lord Elgin was there, but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American.

The Powhatan brings the important intelligence that on the 28th of July a treaty was signed at Konogawa, near Yedo, between the United States and Japan, conferring great privileges—among them an abolition of the government monopoly of trade, and the right of diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. Harris, the American consul general, charged with diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. Harris, the American consul general, charged with diplomatic residence at Yedo, and had an interview with the Emperor. The Russian frigate Askold, with Admiral Putia on the 28th of July at treaty was signed at Konogawa, near Yedo, between the United States and Japan, conferring great privileges—among them an abolition of the government monopoly of trade, and the right of diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. Harris, the American consul general, charged with diplomatic residence at Yedo. The treaty was effected by Mr. Harris, the A

PROSPECTUS For publishing a Mouthly Periodical in Washington, D. C.,

THE NATIONAL RECORDER RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, By L. D. Johnson.

THE "National Recorder" will contain sixteen quarto pages, with a single or double cover, for one dolbar a year, liesdoes the miscollaneous reading found in periodicals of this kind, it will be mainly devoted to the following objects:

First, to give information of all all that may be done in the legislative and executive domartments of the significant contents.

stamps. The distribution of the distribution o

DROPOSALS FOR SHAFTS.

U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION AND WASHINGTON AQUEDICT OFFICE,
Washington, September 30th, 1858.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the furth
day of December next, at noon, for furnishing, on the grounds of the
Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Shafts for the columns of the
exterior portions of that building.

Extension of the Capitol, one hundred Sharts for the columns of the exterior portices of that building.

The dimensions are as follows:
One hundred shafts, including the upper torus of the base: each shaft to be twenty-live feet two and ons-eighth inches in height from the bottom of sair torus to the top of the upper astragal.

The diameter of the forus or bottom piece of shaft to be three feet seven and five-eighths inches; the diameter of the shaft above the base to be three feet, and at the neck below the capital two feet six-and-one-eighth inches; and the diameter of the upper astragal to be two feet elevior and seven-eighths inches. Those are the next dimensions of the work when finished.

All the blocks to be scabbled round to dimensions, and to be free

deemed advantageous, and to make other arrangements for procuring the marble.

Projessis will be received for furnishing the shafts either in single blocks or in blocks of not less than four feet in length, and the num-ber of shafts offered in single blocks or in pieces, respectively, should be stated.

M. C. MEIGS,

Capt. of Engineers, In charge of U. S. Capitol Extension. FORM OF A GUARANTEE.

FORM OF A GUARANTEE.

To Carr. M. C. Msos, U. S. Engineers.

We the undersigned, residents of policy covenant with the Late of Late of

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the ove named guaranters are good and sufficient. Oct 1—codtd

R I C H SCHEMES FOR DECEMBER, 1858.—
WOOD, EDDY, & CO., Managors, specessors to GREGORY &
MAURY, Wilmington, behavare. To be drawn under the apperintendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the governor. \$35,000 !-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

		ú		.\$35,000			f		
1	do	*****		. 15,000	30	prizes	of	come l	100
	do			10,000	50	do		- 100	500
	do			7,500	200	do	*******	adlow.	300
	do	7		4,000		&c.,	&c.,	Ac.	
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9									
	D	9	do	26 half	di		********	T	00
	D	0	do	26 quart	or de			3	50
				-	Marine.				

day, DECEMBER 11, 1858.
75 number Lottery —12 Drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHOOL

I grand prize of \$35,500 | 1 grand pri do 12,500 | 1 do do 7,500 | 1 do 1 do 6,000 | 50 prises of 1 do 5,000 | 50 prises of 1 do 4,500 | 11 do 1 do 4,500 | 11 do I grand prize of .. &c., &c., &c., &c.
Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 56.
Cortificates of packages of 25 whele tickets

Do do 25 half do

Do do 25 quarter do

78 No. Lottery-14 drawn ballots

\$35,000 !-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 32, for 1858. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, DECEMBER 18, 1858. 1 splend'd prize of \$35,000 | 10 prizes of | 1 do | 15,000 | 40 do | 1 do | 5,000 | 50 do | 1 do | 3,805 | 250 do | 0 prizes of | 1,500 | &c., &c., &c. 67 50 33 75 \$50,3351-Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 44, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

75 No. Lottery-12 drawn ballots.

above aptendid tolteries will receive the most protein altention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who coder from no.

Address,

Nov 18

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,

Winnington, tolaware.

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."—
HANKIN FIIII2" respectfully informs his friends and the public flat extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of fine store are now completed. In addition to alarge and recently effected stock of first-class stationery, American and European books, je base established a fine art gallery, (at the rear of the store,) wherewill be found the latest novelties ju art, and all the cinyenences of a public resulting room, the leading European journals being regularly received.

Fully having correspondents in most of the European cities is

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT WASHINGTON POST

The Great Eastern Mail, from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Roston, &c., and Bonfah, &c., arrives at \$0\footnote{\chi}\$, a. m., and \$7\footnote{\chi}\$, p. m., daily; and the mail to be sent from this office, to and by those places, will be closed, as heretofore, at 2 and 9 o'clock, p. m., daily. The Southern Mail will be closed boreafter daily at \$0\footnote{\chi}\$, \$2\footnote{\chi}\$ and will be closed boreafter daily at \$0\footnote{\chi}\$ and o'clock, p. m., daily. The southern Mail will be closed to reafter daily at \$0\footnote{\chi}\$ and o'clock, p. m., and will be received, as heretofore, daily, by \$0\footnote{\chi}\$ o'clock, a. m., and \$\footnote{\chi}\$ p. m.

The Socond Eastern Mail closes at \$0\to\$, p. m., and the Great Western Mail closes at \$2\to\$, p. m., daily. The mail traits morth of Philadelphia are to arrive there in time to connect with the train for Haltimore, which brings the Great Mail, to arrive here by \$6\to\$, x. m. No Seatern Mail is received tait this office on Sonday night, and no Eastern Mail is received at this office on Sonday night, and no Eastern Mail for Norfolk and adjacent places in Virginia is closed at \$2\to\$ m. on Sonday night, and no Eastern The Mail from Georgeotown, B. C., is received twice daily by \$\footnote{\chi}\$, p. m., and it is closed for that place at the same hours.

The Mail from Rockylide, &c. Md., is received daily by \$6\to\$, p. m., and it is closed for those places at \$0\to\$, p. m., daily. The Mail from Brookylide, &c., Md., is received daily g. except Sunday, by \$5\to\$, p. m., and closes for those places by \$\footnote{\chi}\$ p. m., and received Twesday, Thursday, and Saturday at \$2\to\$, p. m., and received Twesday, Thursday, and Saturday at \$2\to\$, p. m., closed Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday at \$2\to\$, p. m., closed Sunday, Thursday, and Thursday, and Saturday at \$2\to\$, p. m., closed Sunday, Thursday, and Thursday, and Saturday at \$2\to\$, p. m., closed Sunday, Thuesday, and Thursday, and \$2\to\$, b. p. m., closed A \$2\to\$, p. m., closed Sunday, Thuesday,

Warrenton, Middleburg, &c., Va., received staty by 6, p. m.; locost at 9, p. m.; A., received by and clusted at 9, p. m., Monday, Vestnesday, and Frisky.

The postage on newspapers, and that on all printed matter adversed to any foreign country, is required to be paid in advance. The office is open from 8 o'check, a. m., to 855 o'check, p. m., daily, xeept Sanday; and on that day it is open from 8 to 10, a. m., and rom 65, to 75, p. m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

RATES OF DOMESTIC POSTAGE. Letters, for each half ounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents r 5,000 miles, prepaid, 10 cents. All letters must be prepaid by imps, or enclosed in stamp envelopes, or they will not be for

stamps, or enclosed in stamp envelopes, or they will not be forwarded.

Transient Newspapers, Periodicals, Circulars, de., to any part of the United States, not weighing over 3 ounces, I cent, and I cent for each additional onnes, prepayment required.

Books, prepaid, not weighing over 4 pounds, I cent per ounce for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles, and 2 cents and control of the United States under 2,000 miles, and 2 cents are convenient of a 100 miles, over the control of the United States under 2,000 miles, and 2 cents are

any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles, and 2 cents an ounce over 3,000 miles, prepay meat required. All fractions over the ounce being counted as an additional ounce.

Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding 11½ ounce in weight, when pain quarterly in advance and circulated in the State where published—baily, per quarter, 22½; six times per week, 19½, tri-weekly, 9½; senti-weekly, 6½, weekly, 3½; senti-monthly, 1½; monthly, ½. Newspapers and periodicals when weighing 1½ ounce, double the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly.

over, 5, cent per ounce.

Weekly Newspapers, within the county where published, free.
Quarterly payments, in advance, may be made either where pulsied or received.

to England, ireland, and Scotland, (California, Oregon, and Washin, tou excepted.) 24 cents ½ oz. From California, Oregon, or Wastington, 29 cents ½ oz.

Trance and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cents ½ oz., 36 cents

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents ½ oz.

By French mail, 22 cents ½ oz. 42 cents ½ oz.

Do by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Frankfort, Lux-emberg, Wartemburg, Rolland, and the Netherlands,) 15 cents ½ oz.

Do by Hamburg mail, except Hamburg, Frankfort, Luxemburg, Wurtemburg, Holland, and the Netherlands,) 15 cents ½ oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents ½ oz.

To Frankfort and Wurtemburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 22 cents ½ oz.

to Luxemburg, by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents 14 oz.

To Laremburg, by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Hamburg, by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Hamburg and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 27 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Bo do by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Bo by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 27 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Bo by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Bo by French mail, 21 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 42 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Bo by French mail, 21 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 42 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Sardivian State, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 31 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To Parma and Medena, by Prussian closed mail, 33 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 54 conts \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 54 conts \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by Bromen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by French mail, 27 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz., 54 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do do by French mail, 30 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Do by French mail, 31 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. Oz prepaid.

To Spain, by French mail, 21 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz.

Propaid.

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. —prepaid.

To Portugal, by French mail, 32 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. —prepaid.

To Denmark, by French mail, 25 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. —prepaid.

To Portugal, by French mail, 21 cents ¼ oz., 42 cents ¾ oz.—prepaid.

To Denmark, by British mail, via Southampton, 63 cents ¾ oz.—prepaid.

To Denmark, by Frossian closed mail, 35 cents ¾ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents ¾ oz.

Bo by Bremen och Hamburg mail, 25 cents ¾ oz.

Bo by Preach mail, 27 cents ¾ oz., 54 cents ¾ oz.

Do by Bremen och Hamburg mail, 33 cents ¾ oz.

Do by Preach mail, 33 cents ¾ oz., 65 cents ¾ oz.

To Norway, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cents ¾ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 35 cents ¾ oz.

Do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 35 cents ¾ oz.

Do by French mail, 33 cents ¼ oz., 66 cents ¾ oz.

To Wost India Islands, into British, 10 except Caba, Turk's Island, Carthagena, Henduras, San Juan, (Nicaraguna). Santa Martha, Venernela, and \$8. Thomas, 31 cents ¾ oz. when distance from mailing office is under 2,500 miles, and 44 cents ¼ oz. when distance exceeds 3,500 miles—prepaid.

To Canada, New Brunswick, Capis Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Ssotia, and Now Foundhard, 16 cents ½ oz. when distance is not over 3,000 miles from line of crossing, and 15 cents ¼ oz. if distance exceeds 2,500 miles—prepaid.

To Aspinwali and Panama, New Granada, and Mexico, 10 cents ¼ oz. when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles—prepaid.

To Begota and Buenaventura, New Granada, 18 cents ¼ oz.—prepaid.

To Equal, Fibrica, and Chili, 34 cents ¼ oz.—prepaid.

To Feru, 22 cents ¾ oz.—prepaid.

To West India, Smith, (except Turks' Island,) 10 cents ¼ oz. if dis-

To Peru, 22 cents ¼ oz.—prepaid.

To West Indies, British, (except Tarks' Island.) 10 cents ¼ oz. if distance does not exceed 2,500 mile, and 20 cents ½ oz. if distance exceeds 2,500 miles—prepaid.

To Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San

In all cases where the word prepaid is not added, the pre-t of the postage is optional with the sender. REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE-JULY 1.

Name.
Oscar I
Alexander II
Frederic VII
Victoria I
William III
Leopold I
Fred. Wm. IV Isabelia II Spain.
Pedro VI Portigial
Vict Eman, II Sardinia.
Leopold II Tuseany
Robert Parma
Francis V Modema and Massa.
Pins IX States of the Chürch
Perdinand II. Two Skeilies
Othe I Graces. Turkey Monaco

\*The Grand Duke of Baden, Louis, born August 15, 1824, is under guardianship by reson of insanity.

† His father, Fertinand, husband of the late Queen, was regent until September 16, 1855.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES, CABS, &c.

(Extract from an act of the Corporation, approved March 20, 1842) TATENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."—

HANKIN FIII.P respectfully informs his friends and the public fixt extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of five dates of the contraction of the category of the convergence of the first class stationery. American and European books, it has coted are now completed. In addition to a large and recently effected stock at first-class stationery. American and European books, it has coted in the category of the convergence of the con